

*A GUIDE
FOR EFFECTIVE
PEACETIME
EMPLOYMENT OF
RESERVE COMPONENT
UNITS AND INDIVIDUALS*



Report Documentation Page

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A GUIDE

FOR

PEACETIME USE OF RESERVE COMPONENT UNITS AND INDIVIDUALS

PURPOSE

The purposes of this document are to:

- Briefly describe the organization of the Reserve components (RC).
- Provide general DoD policy regarding use of the RC.
- Emphasize the concept of capitalizing on RC capabilities to accomplish peacetime operational requirements while maintaining mission readiness for overseas and domestic operations.
- Concisely describe the manner in which RC personnel may perform duty in either a training or support status.

THE RESERVE COMPONENTS

Appendix 1 (*Figure 2*) displays the various personnel categories that constitute the Reserve Components.

Appendix 2 (*Table 2*) provides approximate strength figures of each personnel category.

Appendix 3 (*Acronyms & Definitions*) provides the descriptions of each category.

GENERAL DOD POLICY

DoD/Joint Staff policy on the use of Reserve component units and members:

- MOBILIZATION: DoD Directive 1235.10, DoD Instruction 1235.12, and JTTP 4-05.1.
- OTHER THAN MOBILIZATION: DoD Directive 1215.6 and DoD Instruction 1215.19, CJSI 1301.01A.

It is DoD policy to:

- Ensure that all RC members receive training in accordance with assignments and required readiness levels.
- Ensure that trained and qualified RC units and individuals are available for active duty throughout the entire spectrum of requirements, including war or national emergency, contingency operations, peacetime engagement, contributory support functions and missions, and at such other times as the national security may require.
- Optimize RC Utilization.

All training duty planned and performed by RC members should consider capitalizing on RC capabilities to augment or support operational requirements, while focusing on their mission readiness for overseas and domestic operations through training. RC members may be employed to accomplish operational requirements and mission support as part of conducting training duty. (See Table 1, page 15)

Mission support may be a key element in developing training programs, **but training must remain the paramount requirement.**

Combinations of Active Duty (AD), Inactive Duty Training (IDT), Full Time National Guard Duty (FTNGD), and Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) Duty may be used to achieve desired readiness levels and mission requirements.

IDT will **not** be performed in designated imminent danger or hostile fire areas.

- Ensure that only qualified RC members serve in support missions and operations outside the United States.
- Encourage RC members, not subject to mandatory training, to voluntarily participate in training to maintain their mobilization readiness, if funding is available.
- Include in the Active component MilPers and O&M budgets, funds to provide for active duty tours for Reserve members, including temporary duty entitlements, in support of AC programs and operations.
- Support civil defense activities, and Continental United States (CONUS) Defense programs through the involvement of members of the Ready and Standby Reserve.

DUTY CATEGORIES AND USE OF RC MEMBERS

Figure 1 displays the various categories of Reserve Component duty.

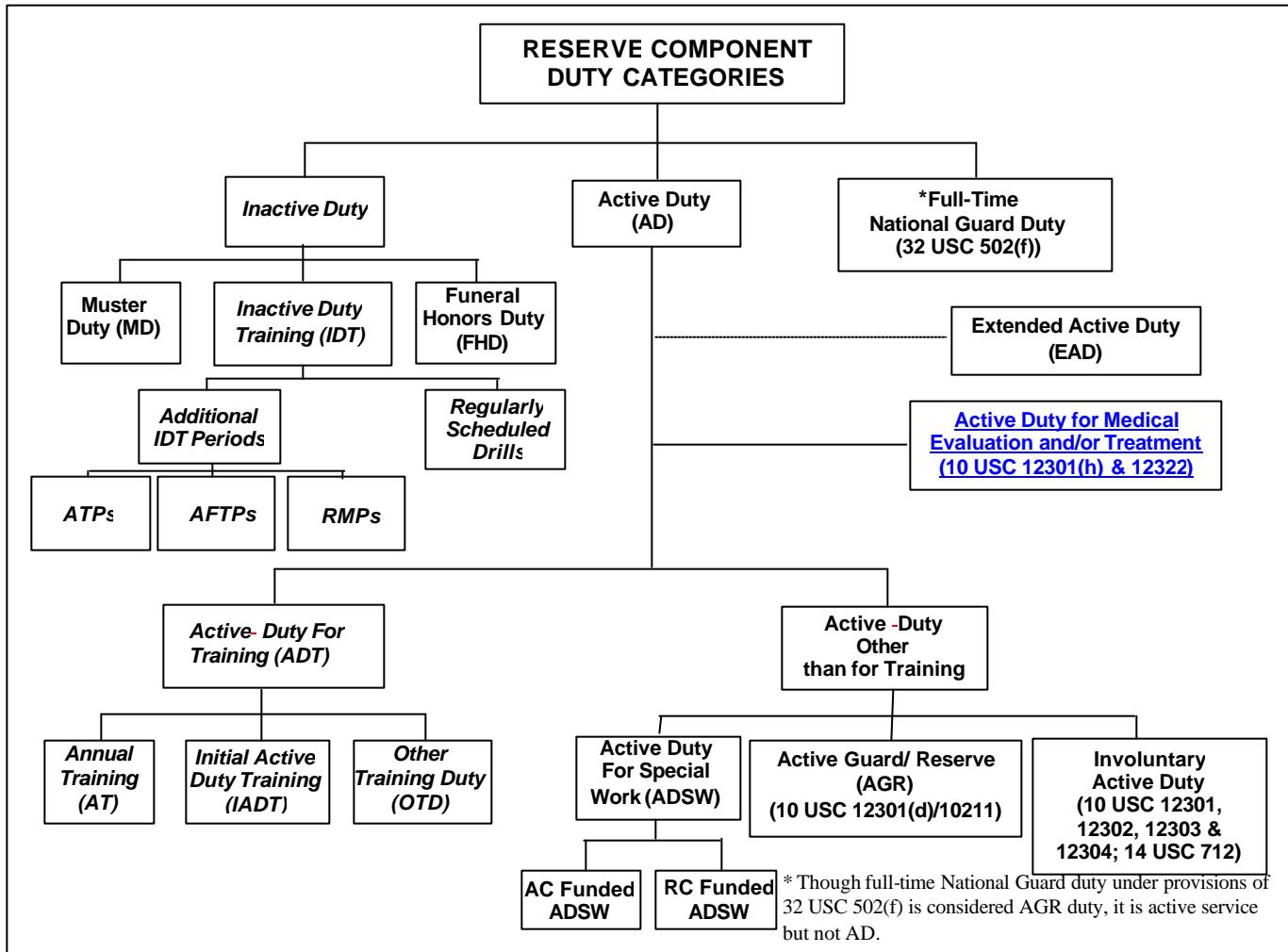


Figure 1

NOTES: 1. See Appendix 4 for description of Mobilization levels.
 2. The term AGR includes Navy TARs, Marine Corps ARs, and Coast Guard Reserve RPAs.

Generally, figure 1 can be divided into two sections:

- (1) **TRAINING.** The duty categories depicted on the left side of the chart (IDT and ADT (AT, IADT, & OTD)) are those categories used with the primary intent of providing individual and/or unit training to RC personnel and organizations. However, RC members or units may provide support to operational requirements and missions while in these categories as long as training is performed (with the exceptions of MD, FHD & IADT). (See Table 1, page 15)
- (2) **SUPPORT.** The categories depicted on the right side of the chart (EAD, FTNGD and ADOT (ADSW, AGR, and Involuntary Active Duty)) are those categories used with the intent of providing support or conducting military operations. Training for individuals or units in these categories may occur as the operational support is being provided.

Support by units and individuals may be planned, requested and executed in the following categories:

- **ADSW: Support as Requested** – Category used for providing RC support to OSD, Joint Staff, CINCs, Defense Agencies, and Service organizations as requested by those entities. This is the primary duty category used for specific support requirements.
ADSW NOTES:
 1. Some Military Services may use other terms when referring to this duty category (e.g., Army – TTAD; Air Force – MPA Mandays)
 2. Source of funding determines what support may be provided.
 - a. ADSW-AC funding allows for support to AC functions only.
 - b. ADSW-RC funding allows for support to RC functions only.
- **IDT, AT, and OTD: Training with Collateral Support** – Categories used with the primary intent of providing individual and/or unit training, but may provide collateral mission support if it does not detract from, or if it enhances, that intended training (does not include Muster Duty (MD) and Funeral Honors Duty (FHD)). (RC funded) (See Table 1, page 15)
- **FTNGD, EAD, AGR, and Involuntary AD: Support for Specific Purposes** – Categories used for specific purposes, such as mobilization or contingency operations, National Guard or Reserve support, or as required in law. (FTNGD & AGR – RC funded; EAD & Involuntary AD – AC funded)

PLANNING FOR RC SUPPORT

RC personnel in the following categories may provide support:

- Selected Reserve units;
- Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMAs);
- Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) personnel; and,
- Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) personnel

(Active Status Standby Reserve members may provide some support in a “points-only” training status.)

Organizations (CINCs, Defense Agencies and elements, and Military Service elements) should project annual RC support requirements through the out years. Requirements may be met through the use of any duty category except IADT, MD, and FHD.

These RC requirement projections will aid the Military Services in programming ADSW funding in the Service POMs. A new “Annex P” has been added to the POM format that requires the Military Services to project AC-funded ADSW over the out years.

Projections for the “out-years” may be general in nature, providing general types and estimated amounts of RC support. However, projections for the budget years should be specific, indicating types of functions to be performed or supported, specific types of units and/or individuals needed, and time frames for the support to be provided.

PERSTEMPO Consideration:

In planning for the use of RC units and/or individuals consideration should be given to the new PERSTEMPO requirement established by Congress in the FY 00 National Defense Authorization Act, which included provisions authorizing “high-deployment per-diem” and establishing the requirement for all AC and RC components to track PERSTEMPO events.

PERSTEMPO is defined as “ the amount of time members of the armed forces are engaged in their official duties at a location or under circumstances that make it unfeasible for a member to spend off-duty time in the housing in which the member resides when on garrison at the member’s permanent duty station or homeport as the case may be.” For reserve component members, this also includes the member’s permanent civilian residence.

Under the Act, the following provisions should be considered:

- Services must pay \$ 100 per-diem for every day a member is deployed past 400 days in the previous 730 days.
- The first flag officer in the chain of command must manage members who exceed 182 deployed days out of the previous 365 days.
- Approval for a member to be deployed more than 220 days out of the preceding 365 days must be given by the member’s service component command, by the member’s service chief or, if so designated by that service chief, by an officer of the same armed force on active duty who is in the grade of general or admiral, or who is the personnel chief of that armed force.
- The Service Secretary has the authority to suspend high deployment per-diem in the interest of national security.

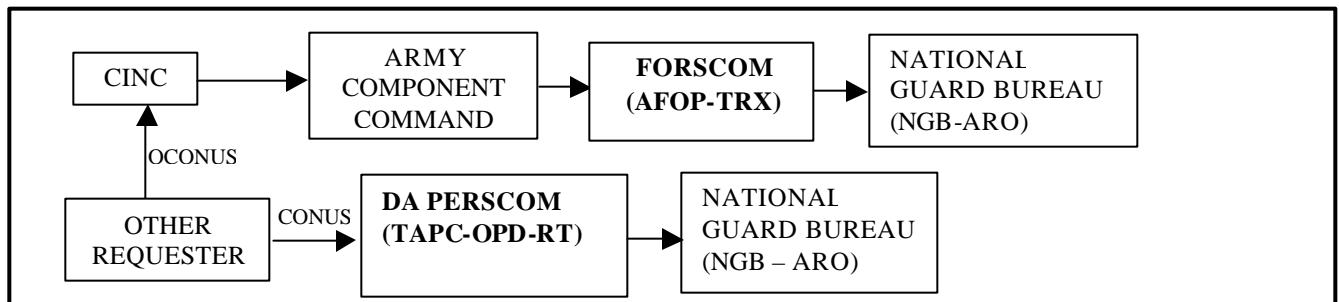
For members of the RC, **all** the following questions must be answered “**yes**” for the duty in question to count as a PERSTEMPO creditable event. Active duty for RC members includes those categories depicted in figure 1 on page 6.

- Is the individual a member of the RC?
- Is the member on active duty orders or full-time National Guard duty orders?
- Is the duty in question pursuant to written orders that do not establish a Permanent Change of Station?
- Is the duty in question away from the member’s permanent training site?
- Does the nature or location of the duty make it impossible or infeasible for the member to spend the night at either the permanent civilian residence or in the place of berthing used when the member is on duty at the permanent training site?

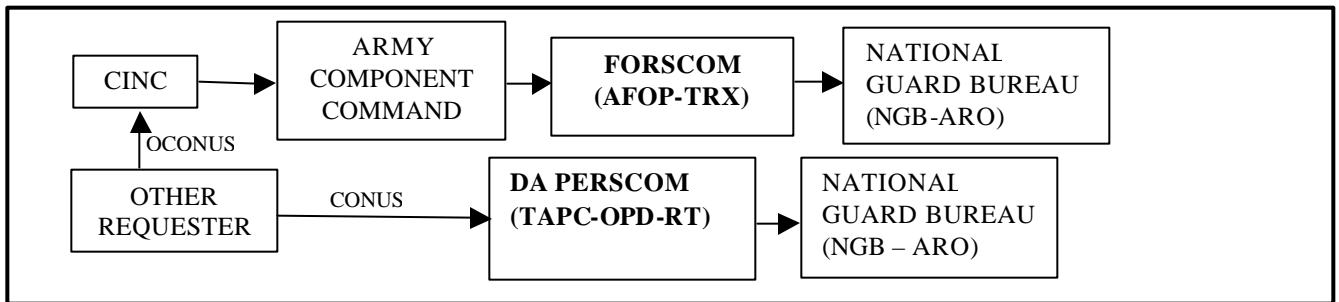
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REQUEST PROCESSES:
FOR ARMY RC (ARMY NATIONAL GUARD) SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:



FOR UNITS:



NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION FOR ARMY RC (ARMY NATIONAL GUARD) SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:

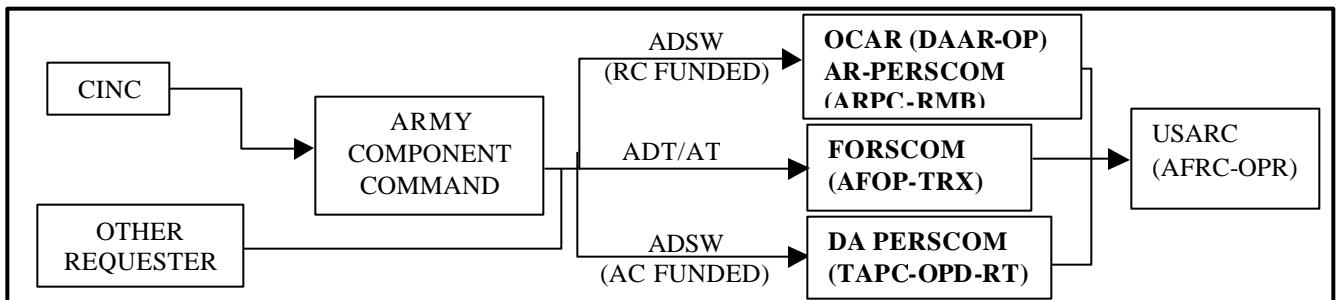
- Funding - NGB funds NGPA (NG MilPers) & O&M for training categories. Active Army funds requested RC support (TTAD) with AC MilPers and O&M.
- Resources (manpower, equipment and dollars - NGPA, AC MilPers & O&M) need to be programmed and budgeted based on input from requesters.

FOR UNITS:

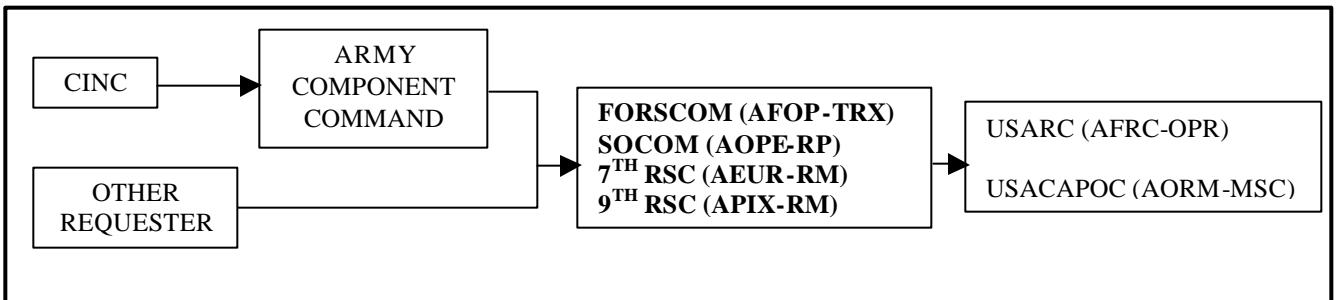
- Deliberate program supporting OCONUS Unit Training Deployment is overseas deployment regulation (AR 350-9).
- In-cycle requirements – identified by component. NGB identifies 18 months prior to start of “year of execution.”
- Funding - NGB pays NGPA and the active component pays O&M.

FOR ARMY RC (ARMY RESERVE) SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:



FOR UNITS:



NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION FOR ARMY RC (US ARMY RESERVE) SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:

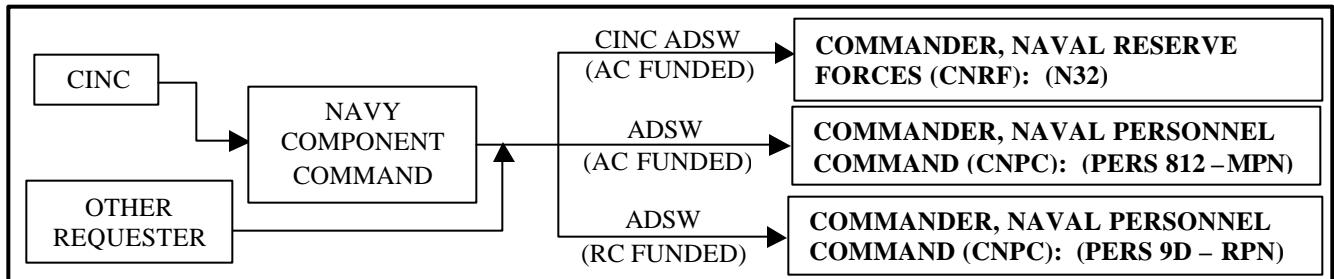
- CINCs request individuals through their supporting Army Component Command.
 - For AT/ADT, the Army Component Command forwards requests to FORSCOM who will forward to USARC for sourcing.
 - For ADSW (RC-funded), the Army Component Command forwards requests to OCAR/AR-PERSCOM who will then forward to USARC for sourcing.
 - For ADSW (AC-funded – (TTAD)), the Army Component Command sends requests to DA PERSCOM who will send to USARC for sourcing.
- Requesters without an Army Component Headquarters submit requests for individuals through the same channels as Army Component Commands (above).

FOR UNITS:

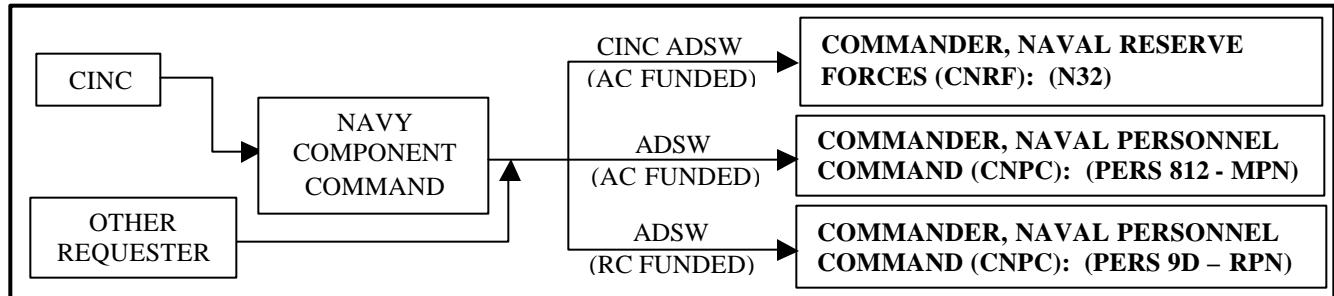
- CINCs request units, for other than PRC and mobilization, through their supporting Army Component Command which forward the requests for unit support to Forces Command/Special Operations Command/ 7TH RSC/9TH RSC (as applicable) for validation. The force provider will forward the requests to the supporting RC command for sourcing.
- Requesters without an Army Component Headquarters submit requests for units through the same channels as Army Component Headquarters (above).

FOR NAVAL RESERVE SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:



FOR UNITS:



NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION FOR NAVAL RESERVE SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:

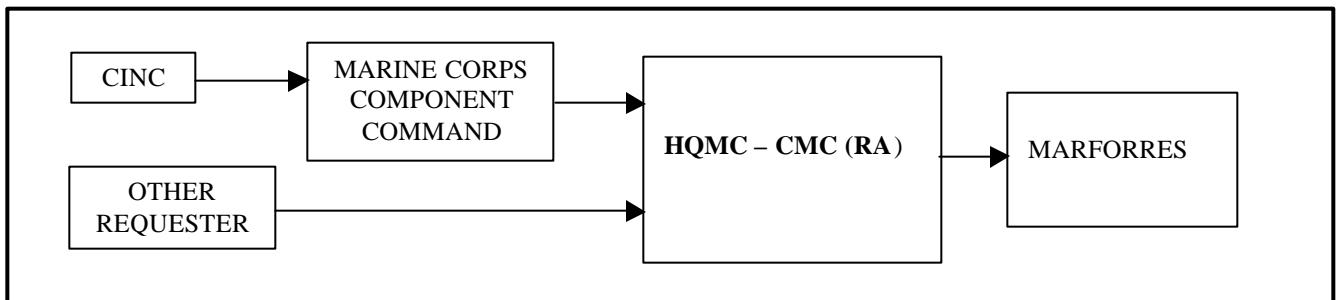
Individual recall via ADSW (10 USC 12301(d)) is funding dependent. Funding sources include:

- CINC allocated ADSW: Managed by the respective CINC. Requests for ADSW using CINC funds are submitted directly to CNRF (N32) in the format included in OPNAVINST 1001.20. All requests are forwarded to CNRF(N32) for order writing once funding for the request is identified by the appropriate funding sponsor.
- MPN (Active-specific missions): Managed by PERS 812. MPN discretionary requests are sent to PERS 812.
- RPN (Reserve-specific missions): Managed by PERS 9D. RPN requests submitted to PERS-9D, orders are written at PERS 9.
- NOTE: Requests for MPN funded and RPN funded support are also submitted in the format included in OPNAVINST 1001.20.
- NOTE: Contingency ADSW (designated contingency operations only) - managed by CNO N123. Contingency ADSW is controlled by CNO N123 and is allocated for use only after billet validation is obtained via CNO N312. Utilization of contingency ADSW precludes involuntary Rip-to-fill of Active component personnel via the CJCSI 1301.01 process.

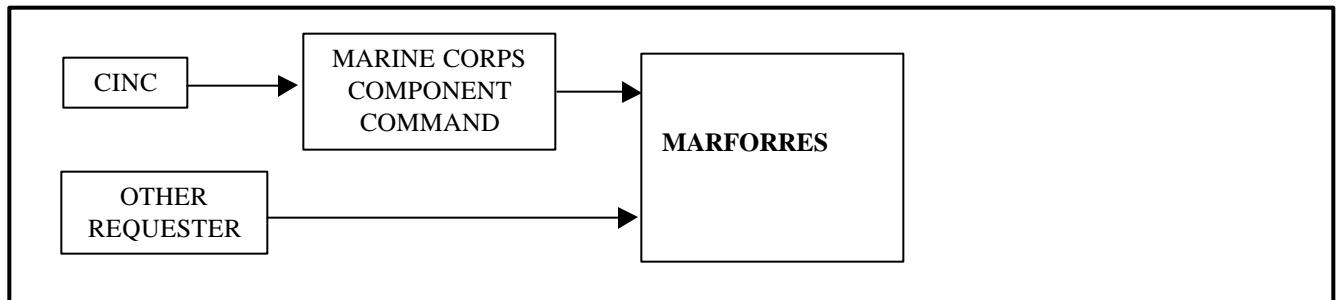
FOR UNITS: Navy currently processes each application for ADSW in the individual format, issuing orders to individuals vice units. Process for allocation of funds for orders is stated in the preceding paragraph.

FOR MARINE CORPS RESERVE SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:



FOR UNITS:



NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION FOR MARINE CORPS RESERVE SUPPORT:

MARINE CORPS RESERVE SUPPORT POLICY GUIDANCE:

- Marine Corps policy pertaining to the assignment of Selected Marine Corps Reserve units is provided in MCO 3500.00. Policies and procedures for the assignment of Reserve component personnel to ADSW are contained in MCO 1001R.56A. Commandant of the Marine Corps policy and procedures for ADSW performed in support of the Active component are contained in MCO 1001.55A. ALMAR 251/97 provides additional guidelines.

FOR INDIVIDUALS:

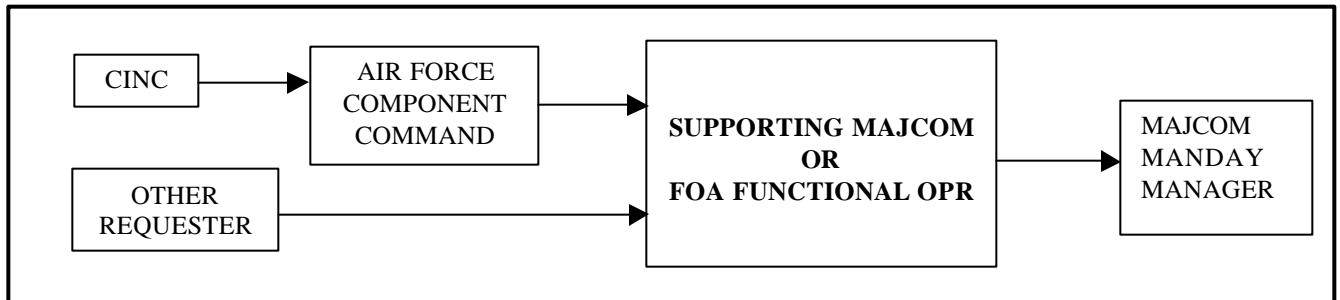
- CINCs request individuals through their supporting USMC Component Command, specifically handled by the supporting Reserve Liaison Officer (RLO). The RLO completes the ADSW orders request, NAVMC 11350, and submits the request to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (RAM-7) for funding approval. Upon approval of funding, the CMC forwards the funding appropriations to the orders writing authority. The order writing authority is responsible for the issuance of orders and to ensure final settlement upon completion of duty. Other requesters submit requests directly to CMC(RA).

FOR UNITS:

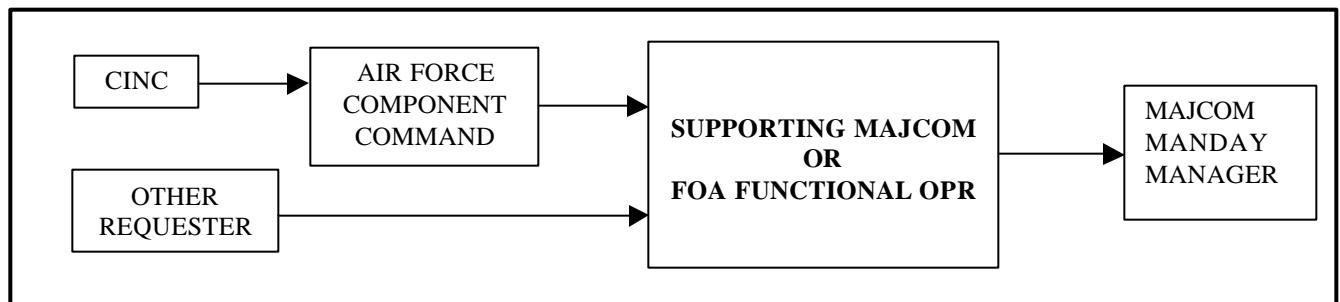
- CINCs request Reserve unit augmentation through their supporting USMC Component Command to Commander, Marine Forces Reserve. As directed by COMMARFORRES, authority is provided to the Selected Marine Corps Reserve organization to support CINC mission requirements. SMCR activities generate group travel orders using funding provided by COMMARFORRES. Other requesters submit requests directly to MARFORRES.

FOR AIR FORCE RC (AIR NATIONAL GUARD AND AIR FORCE RESERVE) SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS:



FOR UNITS:



NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION FOR AIR FORCE RC (AIR NATIONAL GUARD AND AIR FORCE RESERVE) SUPPORT:

FOR INDIVIDUALS / UNITS:

- Regardless of the need for an individual or unit, the Air Force's process requires the requester to simply identify the need. The decision as to whether the need will be filled with active duty or Reserve component members will be made by the Supporting MAJCOM based on personnel availability. Each AF MAJCOM (and CINC) has an MPA Manday Manager who manages the mandays allocated annually from HQ USAF/DPRR.
- As described in AFI 36-2619, Military Personnel Appropriation (MPA) Man-Day Program, the following process will be applied:
 - The active duty unit requesting augmentation (AF or CINC) must submit a request to the appropriate supporting AF MAJCOM or Forward Operating Agency (FOA) functional OPR with an information copy to the MAJCOM, FOA or single manager as appropriate. The request is usually via message, but can also be via hard copy.
 - The request will contain:
 - ⇒ A brief statement of the active force mission
 - ⇒ An explanation of how the man-days will result in its accomplishment

- ⇒ The impact of man-day denial
- ⇒ Travel fund citation
- ⇒ Per diem fund citation
- ⇒ Grade range required
- ⇒ Date augmentation is required
- ⇒ Justification
- ⇒ A statement on attempts to obtain Active force assistance
- ⇒ AF Form 49, Application for MPA Man-Day Tour, if an ARC volunteer has been found

➤ Supporting MAJCOM or FOA functional OPRs will validate request, attempt to get assistance from Active force members from co-located units belonging to other MAJCOMs or, if not feasible, ask the Air Force Personnel Center for assistance.

➤ If active duty assistance is not available, functional OPR will forward request to appropriate agency for final approval. Once approval/disapproval is determined, OPR will notify requesting agency to publish orders.

ADSW AC SUPPORT (ADSW-AC Funded):

ADSW-AC funded tours are limited by the availability of Service funding. This support is funded from the Military Services' AC MilPers appropriations (for military pay). The travel and per diem resources for these tours are normally paid from the O&M account of the requesting organization. This category of duty is intended solely for providing RC support to the AC.

Though each Military Service may have it's own internal Service term for this type of duty (e.g., Army – TTAD; Air Force - MPA Mandays; Marine Corps – Total Force ADSW Program), the DoD-wide terminology to be used is “ADSW-AC funded.”

Though ADSW-AC funded tours may be of any duration, they are normally for durations of 139 days or less. Services may make exceptions as required. There are three “gates” that should be considered when planning for the use of this duty.

- Tours over 139 days may affect the RC member's Temporary Duty status and does affect BAH eligibility.
- Certain tours over 180 days require that the RC member be counted against the end strength of the Active component. (Note: ADSW tours supporting CINCs, with durations between 181 and 270 days, not in excess of 0.2% of the AC end strength, and excluding General/Flag officers, will not count against the AC end strength.)
- Use of members with more than 18 years accumulated Active Service time may, in some instances, obligate the Service to retain the member on active duty until the member achieves 20 years of active service in order to obtain a regular retirement.

ADSW tours may be used to support any type of operation and may be conducted in imminent danger areas or in hostile fire areas.

SUPPORT THROUGH TRAINING:

For planning purposes, organizations should coordinate with the Military Services and Reserve components at least one year in advance to arrange for RC training (AT, IDT, OTD) at locations where RC support to missions and operations can be achieved concurrent with training.

Examples of this would include, but are not limited to, engineering, medical, maintenance, and transportation support to AC missions, or exercise support, during scheduled training. This dual purpose RC use provides for excellent RC training while integrating AC and RC units / individuals, and aids the reduction of AC PERSTEMPO.

This dual purpose RC training/support may be conducted in CONUS or OCONUS, but since RC members are in a training status, support in hostile fire areas should not be considered, and **IDT in both designated imminent danger and hostile fire areas, is prohibited.**

Full-Time National Guard Duty shall not be performed on land outside the United States, its territories or possessions.

Where practical, multiple IDT periods shall be used to maximize training effectiveness and/or enhance mission support (except in designated imminent danger and hostile fire areas).

Organizations may assist this type of support through the use of their O&M funds to help in the costs of travel, transportation, etc.

MOBILIZATION SUPPORT:

See Appendix 4 (*Figure 3*) for details on involuntary active duty (mobilization).

Categories of RC Duty Authorized in Various Locations

Type of RC Duty	CONUS	OCONUS	Imminent Danger Area	Hostile Fire Area
IDT	Authorized	Authorized	Not Authorized	Not Authorized
AT (ADT)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized (Not Recommended)
OTD (ADT)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized (Not Recommended)
FTNGD	Authorized	Not Authorized	Not Authorized (OCONUS)	Not Authorized (OCONUS)
ADSW (AC-Funded)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
ADSW (RC-Funded)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
AGR	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized
Involuntary Active Duty (10 USC 12301(a), 12302, 12304)	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized	Authorized

Table 1



RESERVE COMPONENT PERSONNEL CATEGORIES

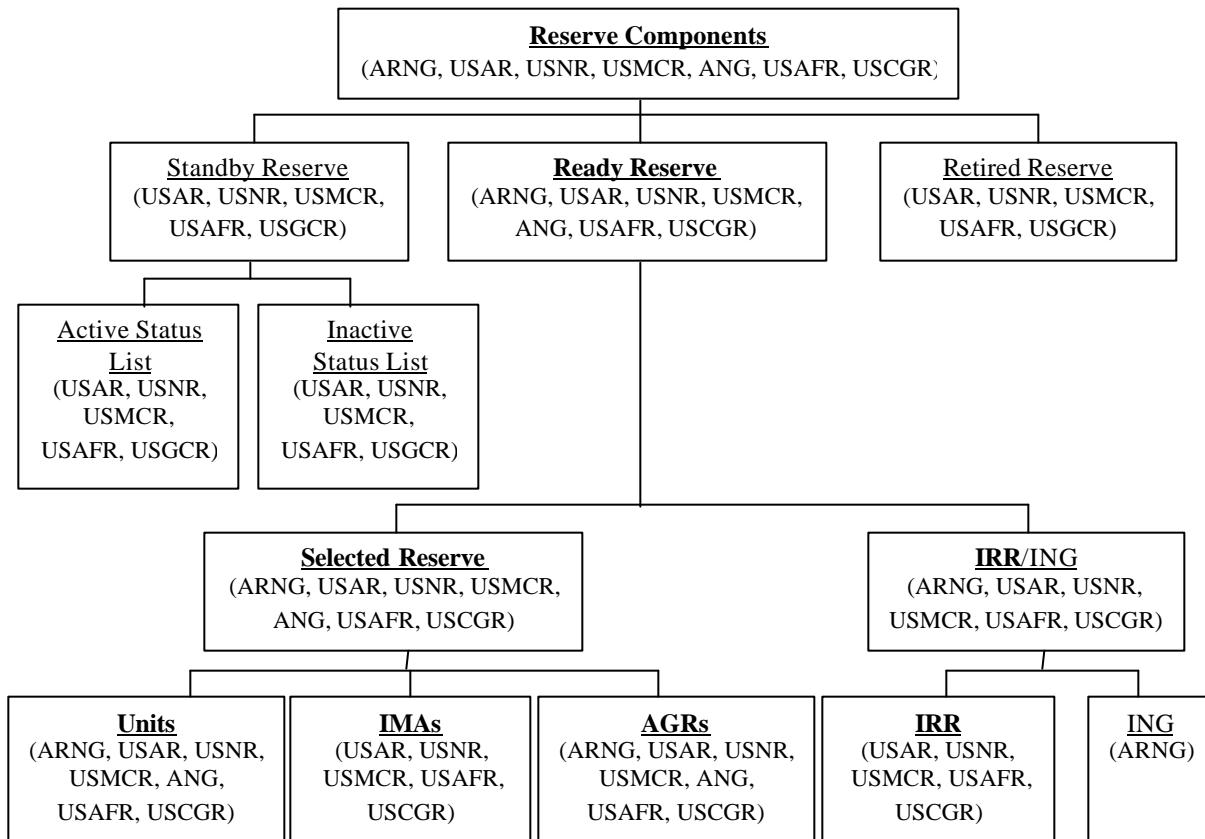


Figure 2

Each category has different training and duty requirements.

Reserve component members in the personnel categories highlighted (bolded) in figure 2 are used to provide RC support to peacetime operations, as well as mobilization (PRC and partial mobilization) efforts. Personnel in non-highlighted personnel categories would only be used at full mobilization, or in extreme or unique situations.

Appendix 1



RESERVE COMPONENT PERSONNEL CATEGORIES

(Approximate Selected Reserve End Strength Figures)

(Numbers are Rounded to the Nearest Thousand)

	READY RESERVE					STANDBY RESERVE*		RETIRED RESERVE*	
	SELECTED RESERVE			IRR/ING*					
	UNITS	IMA	AGR	IRR	ING	ACTIVE STATUS	INACTIVE STATUS		
ARNG	327,000	N/A	23,000	N/A	4,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	
USAR	184,000	8,000	13,000	150,000	N/A	1,000		257,000	
USNR	72,000	0	15,000	94,000	N/A	1,000	7,000	98,000	
USMCR	36,000	2,000	2,000	57,000	N/A	0	1,000	10,000	
ANG	97,000	N/A	12,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
USAFR	60,000	13,000	1,000	56,000	N/A	1,000	12,000	139,000	
DOD TOTAL	776,000	23,000	66,000	357,000	4,000	3,000	20,000	504,000	
USCGR	1,000	7,000	0	7,000	N/A	0	0	3,000	
TOTAL RC	777,000	30,000	66,000	364,000	4,000	3,000	20,000	507,000	
	873,000			368,000		23,000		507,000	

Table 2

* NOTE: IRR/ING, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve strengths are projections for the same end state period as the SelRes.

Appendix 2



ACRONYMS & DEFINITIONS

ACRONYMS:

AC	Active Component
AD	Active Duty
ADOT	Active Duty Other than for Training
ADSW	Active Duty for Special Work
ADT	Active Duty for Training
AFTP	Additional Flight Training Period (a period of IDT)
AGR	Active Guard and Reserve
ANG	Air National Guard
AR	Active Reserve (Marine Corps term for AGR)
ARNG	Army National Guard
AT	Annual Training
ATP	Additional Training Period (a period of IDT)
CINC	Commander in Chief – specifically of a Combatant Command
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
DA PERSCOM	Department of the Army, Personnel Command
EAD	Extended Active Duty
FHD	Funeral Honors Duty
FOA	Field Operating Agency
FORSCOM	Forces Command
FTNGD	Full Time National Guard Duty
HQMC	Headquarters, Marine Corps
IADT	Initial Active Duty for Training
IDT	Inactive Duty Training
IMA	Individual Mobilization Augmentee
IRR	Individual Ready Reserve
MAJCOM	Major Command (Air Force term)
MARFORRES	Marine Forces Reserve
MD	Muster Duty
MPN	Military Personnel, Navy (Navy AC Military Personnel Appropriation)
OCAR	Office Chief, Army Reserve
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OTD	Other Training Duty
RC	Reserve Components

RMP	Readiness Management Period (a period of IDT)
RPA	Reserve Personnel Administrators (Coast Guard term for AGR)
RPN	Reserve Personnel, Navy (Navy RC Military Personnel Appropriation)
RSC	Regional Support Command (specifically USAR)
SELRES	Selected Reserve
SOCOM	Special Operations Command
TAR	Training and Administration of the Reserves (Navy term for AGR)
USAFR	U.S. Air Force Reserve
USAR	U.S. Army Reserve
USARC	U.S. Army Reserve Command
USACAPOC	U.S. Army Civil Affairs/Psychological Operations Command
USCGR	U.S. Coast Guard Reserve
USMCR	U.S. Marine Corps Reserve
USNR	U.S. Naval Reserve

DEFINITIONS:

Active Component (AC): Those organizations and elements of the armed forces on full-time active duty, to include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. This includes regular and reserve officers on the active duty list and officers and enlisted personnel on active duty in support of AC requirements.

Active Duty (AD): Full-time duty status in the active military service of the United States. It includes full-time training duty, annual training duty, and attendance, while in active military service, at a school designated as a service school by law and the Secretary of the military department concerned. It does not include full-time National Guard duty. For the RC, AD is comprised of the categories ADT and ADOT.

Active Duty Other than for Training (ADOT): A category of AD used to provide RC support to either AC or RC missions. It includes the categories of ADSW, AGR Duty, and involuntary AD in accordance with sections 12301, 12302, and 12304 of title 10, and section 712 of title 14. Training may occur in the conduct of ADOT.

Active Duty for Special Work (ADSW): A tour of AD for Reserve component personnel authorized from military or reserve personnel appropriations for work on AC or RC programs (ADSW-AC funded or ADSW-RC funded). The purpose of ADSW is to provide the necessary skilled manpower assets to support existing or emerging requirements. Tours exceeding 180 days are accountable against AC or AGR end strength in accordance with section 115 of title 10, unless specifically provided for in public law. Training may occur in the conduct of ADSW.

Active Duty for Training (ADT): A category of AD used to provide structured individual and/or unit training, or educational courses to RC members. Included in the ADT category are AT, IADT, and OTD. The primary purpose of ADT is to provide individual and/or unit readiness training, but ADT may support AC missions and requirements; i.e., operational support, thereby adding substance to the Total Force.

Active Guard and Reserve (AGR): RC members of the Selected Reserve ordered to AD or full-time National Guard duty with their consent, and for National Guard duty with the consent of the Governor, for the purpose of organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the RCs or other duties as prescribed by 10 U.S.C. 12310. This includes Navy TARs, Marine Corps ARs, and Coast Guard Reserve RPAs.

Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) Duty: AD performed by a member of an RC of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or FTNGD performed by a member of the National Guard under an order to AD or FTNGD for a period of 180 consecutive days or more for organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components. In this context, AGRs may serve in any unit or element that performs functions assigned in whole or in part to the RC, at headquarters responsible for RC management or policies, or in positions providing RC advice or expertise, as the Secretary concerned may prescribe. Personnel performing such duty are included in the Full Time Support numbers for each RC under the collective title of AGR. This includes Navy TARs, Marine Corps ARs, and Coast Guard Reserve RPAs.

Active Service: Active Duty and Full-Time National Guard Duty.

Annual Training (AT): The minimum period of training that Reserve members must perform each year to satisfy the training requirements associated with their RC assignment. The primary purpose of AT is to provide individual and/or unit readiness training, but AT may support AC missions and requirements; i.e., operational support, thereby adding substance to the Total Force.

Extended Active Duty (EAD): Active duty performed by a member of a Reserve component during which time the Reserve member is on the rolls of the Active component and fills a billet in the active structure.

Funeral Honors Duty (FHD): A special category of Inactive Duty authorized in 10 U.S.C 12503 and 32 U.S.C. 115. The rendering of military funeral honors is the ceremonial paying of respect and the final demonstration of the country's gratitude to those who, in times of war and peace, have faithfully defended our Nation. Funeral Honors Duty includes both the preparation for and the actual performance of funeral honors functions at the funeral of a veteran as defined in 10 U.S.C. 1491.

Full Time National Guard Duty (FTNGD): Training or other duty, other than inactive duty, performed by a member of the ARNG or the ANG in a member's status as a member of the National Guard of a state or territory, the Commonwealth or Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia under sections 316, 502, 503, 504, or 505 of title 32, for which the member is entitled to pay from the United States, or for which the member has waived pay from the United States. FTNGD is active service in accordance with section 101(d)(3) of title 10.

Hostile Fire Area: An area designated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense as one in which a service member is subjected to hostile fire or explosion of a hostile mine.

Imminent Danger Area: An area designated by the Office of the Secretary of Defense as one that is in close proximity to a hostile fire incident and a service member is in danger of being exposed to the same dangers actually experienced by members in a hostile fire area.

Initial Active Duty for Training (IADT): A sub-category of ADT used to provide basic military training and technical skill training required for all accessions. IADT shall normally be for a period of not less than 12 weeks.

Inactive Duty Training (IDT): Commonly referred to as "drills." Authorized training performed by members of an RC not on AD, and performed in connection with the prescribed activities of the RC of which they are a member. It consists of regularly scheduled unit training periods, ATPs, AFTPAs, RMPs, and equivalent training. The primary purpose of IDT is to provide individual and/or unit readiness training, but IDT may support AC missions and requirements; i.e., operational support, thereby adding substance to the Total Force. IDT is not authorized to be conducted in designated imminent danger or hostile fire areas.

Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA): An individual Selected Reservist who receives training and is pre-assigned to an AC organization, the Selective Service System, or a FEMA billet that must be filled to meet the requirements of the organization to support mobilization

(including pre- and/or post- mobilization) requirements, contingency operations, operations other than war, or other specialized or technical requirements. IMAs train with these organizations. The IDT requirement for IMAs is decided by DoD policy and can vary from 0 to 48 drills a year. A minimum of 12 days AT is required of all IMAs.

Individual Ready Reserve (IRR): A manpower pool principally consisting of individuals who have had training and have previously served in the active forces or in the Selected Reserve. The IRR consists of obligors who must fulfill their military service obligation, and those who have fulfilled their MSO and who voluntarily remain in the IRR. IRR members are subject to involuntary AD or training and fulfillment of mobilization requirements, in accordance with sections 12301(a) and 12302 of title 10. Within the IRR is a sub-category of members who are subject to involuntary mobilization under the provisions of section 12304 of title 10, or Presidential Reserve Call-Up.

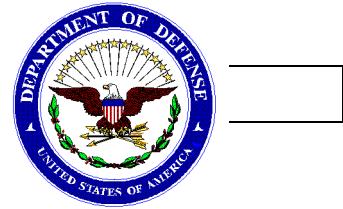
Muster Duty (MD): A special category of Inactive Duty. Meets the continuous screening requirement established by 10 U.S.C. 10149. A member of the Ready Reserve may be ordered without his consent to MD one time a year by an authority designated by the Secretary concerned IAW 10 U.S.C. 12319.

Other Training Duty (OTD): Training, other than IADT or AT, that provides all other structured training, to include on the job training, for individuals or units to enhance proficiency. OTD is authorized to provide for full-time attendance at organized and planned specialized skill training, refresher and proficiency training, and professional development education programs. It provides RC members with necessary skills and disciplines supporting mobilization requirements. It should provide a primary training content to the recipient. The primary purpose of ODT is to provide individual and/or unit readiness training, but ODT may support AC missions and requirements; i.e., operational support, thereby adding substance to the Total Force.

Reserve Components (RC): The seven RCs of the U.S. Armed Forces are:

1. Army National Guard
2. Army Reserve
3. Naval Reserve
4. Marine Corps Reserve
5. Air National Guard
6. Air Force Reserve
7. Coast Guard Reserve

Selected Reserve (SelRes): Those units and individuals within the Ready Reserve designated by their respective Services and approved by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense or Transportation, as appropriate, as so essential to initial wartime requirements that they have priority over all other Reserve elements. They are required to participate in inactive duty training periods and/or annual training. The Selected Reserve also includes Reserve members awaiting or performing initial active duty for training. The Selected Reserve consists of the following sub-categories: Selected Reserve Units; Individual Mobilization Augmentees; and, Active Guard and Reserve personnel.



MOBILIZATION

AUTHORITY	10 USC 12304 (Presidential) PRC	10 USC 12302 (Presidential) PARTIAL MOBILIZATION	10 USC 12301(a) (Congressional) FULL MOBILIZATION
MAXIMUM # OF RC MEMBERS WHO CAN BE INVOLUNTARILY CALLED-UP	200,000	1,000,000	Unlimited
RESERVE CATEGORIES SUBJECT TO CALL-UP	Selected Reserve and Certain IRR Members (Units, IMAs, AGRs, Certain IRR Members)	Ready Reserve (Units, IMAs, AGRs, IRR/ING)	Total Reserve (Units, IMAs, AGRs, IRR/ING, Standby Reserve, Retired Reserve)
LENGTH OF CALL-UP	270 days	24 months	Duration of War or Emergency (Plus 6 months)

Figure 3

Figure 3 displays the various levels of mobilization associated with Involuntary Active Duty.

Joint Publication 4-05.1, “Joint Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures for Manpower Mobilization and Demobilization Operations: Reserve Component Callup” provides specific guidance on RC mobilization procedures.

Appendix 4